owner in falling, the builder was put to

leath. If it killed the owner's son, the

builder's son was put to death, and so on

After the same manner a man who built a

boat was obliged to make her seaworthy or

laws about livestock, but we cannot con-

sider them at present. The laws concern-

ing accidents are curious. If, for instance,

bull attacked a man in the street and

gored him there was no penalty; if, how-

ever, the bull was known to be dangerous

and his horps were not muffled the owner

Many other subjects as curious are dealt

with in the Code, but the examples quoted

are sufficient to illustrate the extraordinary

value of this unique monument, the most interesting of its kind and the most impor-

KING EDWARD'S SWORDS.

Blades of Wonderful Workmanship and

Romantie History.

hundred of the princes and nobles of India.

It is difficult to separate truth from

egend, says the Strand, but of the great

A sword in the collection of the Mahara

ah of Jaipur was sold to an English noble-

man, together with the scroll setting forth

its history: "This blade was a talisman

day showing his prize to a visitor, who, after

scrutinizing the blade under a powerfu

"I think some one has been drawing

ong bow as well as handling a sharp blade,

he said. "There is the maker's name here

It seemed an awkward revelation, but

there was a good deal more to be revealed.

'Johan Smith" was indeed the maker,

but he lived and flourished in the thirteenth

century, and made this particular sword-

and perhaps one or two others in the pres

ent collection-for some crusading knight

uire a ponderous volume.

Histories of swords exist in many parts

the Fast. In the Royal Library at Te

heran there is a manuscript of 200 pages recounting the exploits of a Damascus blade, probably far inferior in prowess to

Godfrey de Bouillon himself.

Creek in the Yukon territory.

the treasure seekers.

for the Chilkoot Pass.

was in Dvea.

city of 5,000 people.

a Single Inhabitant.

Carmack, a "squaw man," and his two

Indian companions, "Shookum Jim" and

Horse route, shorter, but more dangerous, to the goal. Dyea, an Indian word, mean-

1,000 people were in the little Indian town

preparing to pack over the mountains.

soon a steel cable tramway was built over

Then the tents gave way to substantial

and banks opened for business, and the

Skagway also continued to grow, but

says Leslie's Weekly, from a different cause

only to be overwhelmed in maintair disaster.

The end soon came, and Dyea; with its former streets dimly marked by indentations in the sand heape, its warehouses still bearing names of merchants, hotels, banks and dwellings slowly yielding to the ravages of the elements and the vandalism of the Skagwayans, its wharves, once laden with produce of immense value, fallen to decay, is to-day absolutely deserted.

magnifying glass, began to laugh

-'Johan Smith, York."

was held responsible.

tant that was ever found.

llustrate this fact:

state of Society in Babylonia 4,000 Years Ago Clearly Revealed by the Mor Unearthed in the Ancient Capital of Elam in Persia Mosalo Law's Forerunner.

It is not five years since the precious stele that bears the Code of Hammurabi was unearthed by M. de Morgan at Susa, the ancient capital of Elam in Persia. A whole library of exegesis and commentary has grown about it in the meantime, nor is it at all astonishing to find a notable diversity

opinion and conjecture in the writings of the various scholars who, as critics and interpreters, have contributed in one way or another to the better understanding this extraordinary monument, which reveals so clearly the state of society 4,000 years ago.

The laws of Hammurabi are recognized as a codification of decisions given in the civil courts and adapted to general use in Babylonia. They were doubtless observed throughout the empire, even as far as Palestine, for centuries before Moses entered the Holy Land, and continued in force till the Greek conquest under Alexander. Hammurabi, who is commonly identified with the Amraphel of Genesis, xiv. 1, was the first ruler over the whole of Babylonia who united all of lower Chaldea unde one rule and founded a great empire that lasted near 2,000 years. He reigned at some time between the twenty-third and twentieth centuries before our era-Father Scheil puts it at "about 2000 B.C." -and was as great a legislator and statesman as he was a warrior. He built canals. restored temples, promoted the welfare of his subjects and established order in all the country under his rule. We know little enough of the Babylonian empire before him, but a considerable number of documents relating to this period have been found, and of these by far the most valuable is the Code of Laws. It is reasonably certain that the monument originally stood in the temple at Sippara in northern Babylonia; the removal to Susa, where it was found, being easily explained by the subsequent invasions of Elamite kings, one of whom-Sutruk-Nahunte (circa 1120 B. C.) according to Father Scheil-doubtless carried it as a trophy to the Elamitic capital. Hammurabi explains to his subjects that he had the law set up in a public place in order that all men might read it and know their rights

Let him who is oppressed and would take issue come before my image, as king of justice; let him read my inscription and mark my precious words: my inscription will enlighten him in his perplexity, he will apprehend his cause and will take heart will apprehend his cause and will take heart saying: Hammurabi is a ruler, indeed, who is a very father to his people! At the will of Marduk, his lord, has he subdued them, and Marduk through him has triumphed throughout the land: he has rejoiced the heart of Marduk, his lord: he has brought gladness everlasting to his people: he has established order in the land.

The differences of commentators have lways been the jest of the inexact amaleur. owever, when we consider how little such a document as this would have meant, ren in our grandfathers' time, the wonder not that the Assyriologists are at odds their understanding of obscure passages here and there, but rather that upon the shole they agree so well. For if at the eginning of the nineteenth century serious nvestigators no longer gave any credit to the wild and extravagant guesses of the eighteenth in regard to these Babylonian inscriptions, many-probably most-had quite ade up their minds that nothing short of divine revelation could ever disclose the ecrets contained in them. They no longer believed, as their wise masters had taught them, that the strange wedge-shaped chareters could possibly be the work of worms r larvæ; few of the more thoughtful were even satisfied with the supposition, sometime prevalent, that they were merely the idle exercises of stone cutters; nay, a majority were aiready mate accuracy of Grotefend's remarkable analysis of the cuneiform writing. But though Grotefend's momentous discovery was made known a full hundred years ago, it was long before it was followed up to any useful purpose, nor was it for many years that anything approaching a precise inderstanding of the various archaic alphathe graver difficulties, and it is some meastreof the progress made in the last century that the whole of Hammurabi's code of laws, consisting of more than 280 sections together with a long prologue and epilogue was translated and published by Father V.

scheil, the eminent Assyriologist, within a year of M. de Morgan's discovery . Father Scheil, who was associated with the expedition sent out by the French Government under M. de Morgan, was the first interpreter of the text, and all subsequent translators have depended upon his commentary, though a few curious scholars are apt to question his version in point of iteral accuracy. The Rev. C. H. W. Johns, of Queens College, Cambridge, for instance, emplains that it is less a translation than paraphrase, and true it is that in many notable particulars it varies largely from his own. The differences, however, may in some measure be attributed to contrary conceptions of what a translation should be. Mr. Johns may have stuck closer to the phraseology of the text; his English may perhaps be as near the idiom of the original s English could be, but it has the concomitant disadvantage of being very far removed from the English idiom, in such sort that in many places it is obscure, not to say wholly unintelligible. On the other hand, Father Scheil's first intention was wowedly to make his author's sense and meaning clear, and for this reason his verion is of excellent service to the reader the is not overcurious about minor niceties; esides being, as Mr. Johns himself frankly dmits, the scholar's "ultimate source."

The original text is engraved upon a block I black diorite, about 8 feet high, or somewhat less. On one side there is a fine bas-relief, showing Hammurabi standing in a everential attitude before the Sun God, mash, the local divinity of Sippara. Father Scheil, with most other Assyrioloists, explains it as a representation of the ing receiving the laws, though a minority I the commentators hold this to be a fanciinterpretation inspired by the story of loses and Yahweh in the Hebrew tradition (Exodus, xxxi., 18). There were originally above 300 laws engraved upon the block. Of these, about 260 have been reserved and are legible. They deal with many questions relating to property, wages, debts, marriage, divorce, personal injuries and so forth—in short, with a great variety of the conditions that might arise in a munity already well advanced in civi-There are some remarkable parthe with the earlier portion of the Mosaic due allowance for accidental coincidence, be direct influence of Hammurabi's law discernible in the Mosaic. For the rest, must be admitted that the latter, eave in few items, is the more humane, though if except a very ruthless application of de lez tationis in certain circumstances,

the most ancient of codes is by no means unenlightened, even according to modern standards. It is true, however, that under Hammurabi's rule they had a drastic way of dealing with criminals and they differed further from the Hebrews in this, that the measure of a wrong was largely determined by the rank and standing of the

injured party.

The first sections of the code provide against the dangers of false accusations and show how strongly libel and slander and perjury were discouraged under the law. Alternative readings are given here and there in four of the following items in order to illustrate the nature of the differences between various interpreters:

If a man accuse another man and cast a spell upon him [er, charge him with a capital crime] and fail to prove him guilty, he who has brought the accusation shall be put to

If a man cast a spell upon another man for, charge him with sorcery] and fail to prove him guilty, he upon whom the spell is cast for, he who is accused] shall go to the river and throw himself into the river; if the river overcome him, he who accused him shall take his house; if the river acquit him and preserve him unhurt, he who cast the spell upon him for, charged him with sorcery] shall be put to death; he who threw himself into the river shall take the house (estate) of his accuser. estate) of his accuser.

If a man at a trial bear witness for the prosecution and if he fail to establish the testimony he has borne, if it be a trial for life or death, that man shall die.

If he bear (false) witness for grain or money or, in a trial concerning grain or money he shall bear the penalty imposed in the case.

V. If a judge pronounce judgment; render a decision, deliver a sentence, and afterwards annul that sentence; they shall call that judge to account for the annulment of his sentence and he shall pay twelvefold and they shall expel him from the seat of judgment nor shall be return or sit again at trial with the judges.

It has been observed that the penalty for every crime was regulated to some extent according to the quality of the sufferer The robbery of a temple or palace was punishable by death, and the receiver of such stolen goods was held equally guilty with the thief. However, a distinction existed between the treasure and such properties as oxen, sheep and so on, for in the latter instance the robber was merely compelled to restore thirtyfold; that is, three times as much as if he had stolen it from a freeman. They had a short way of dealing with one who was quite destitute and unable to pay: they put him to death.

Discussions about a man's right to doubtful property found in his possession were very carefully provided against by compelling him to make all exchanges and sales in the presence of witnesses. But if a plaimant failed to produce witnesses to dentify the property which he accused another of stealing it was taken as primo facie evidence of fraud on his part and he was condemned to death. He was, how ever, allowed six months to find his wit-

Kidnapping of minors or assisting in the scape of slaves was punishable by death on the other side, one who helped to recover fugitive slave was legally entitled to two shekels of silver. Burglars and brigands were treated without mercy, and a curious esponsibility was placed upon the police. as appears in the third and fourth of the following items:

If a man make a breach in a house they hall kill him and bury him before the breach XXII.

If a man has practised brigandage and he be captured, that man shall be put to death. XXIII.

If the brigand has not been captured the man who has been robbed shall declare before God, what he has lost, and the town and the Governor of the territory and district in which the robbery was committed shall restore all that he lost. XXIV.

If it be a life, the town and the Governor shall pay one mana of silver to his kins-XXV.

If a fire break out in a man's house and if one goes to put it out and, resting his eyes upon the goods of the master of house, he take the goods of the master of the house that was a said to be compared to the house that was a said to be said to be compared to the house that was a said to be the house, that man shall be cast into the There are many curious laws concerning oans and the management of the property

of others. It is provided, for instance, that an officer or constable who has neglected his field and garden and house for the space of three years cannot reclaim them from him who in the meantime has been in charge. A somewhat similar law concerning a neglected wife occurs afterwards. The wages of various workers and the conditions under which they were en-titled to certain privileges, or, on the other hand, obliged to make restitution to their employers, are set forth in some detail. A few of the items are singular; for instance, an agent not making a profit where he goes is compelled to double the sum of money obtained and hand it over to the merchant, his employer. Here, too, as in all other dealings, the importance of having evidence of business transactions in case of ispute is strongly insisted upon. An agent who inadvertently fails to secure a receipt

for money given to a merchant has no claim whatever against him. Here are some of the laws touching the keeping of taverns:

If a wine-seller has not taken grain in payment for drink, but has received money and reduced the price of the grain, they shall call that wine-seller to account and throw her into the water.

CIX.

If a wine-seller harbor rebels in her house and fail to seize and carry them to the palace, that wine-seller shall be put to

If a priestess [or votary] not living in a convent open a tavern, or enter a tavern to drink, they shall burn that woman,

The last item is curiously reminiscent of the Mosaic law touching "the daughter of any priest," as given in Leviticus, xxi., 18. In the matter of personal obligations it is apparent that The law of the Babylonians was sometimes more merciful than the Mosaic law. The three years of

the following item correspond to seven in the Mosaic law: If a man have contracted a debt, and give into bondage his wife, son or daughter in lieu of silver, for three years they shall serve in the house of their buyer and master and in the fourth year he shall release them. CXVII.

Following are a few of the laws about

If a man marry a woman and has not made a contract concerning her duties, that woman is not his wife.

OXXIX.

If a man's wife be found lying with another man, they shall bind them and cast them into the water, unless the husband be willing to let his wife live, or the king

CXXX. If a man outrage the wife of another, who has not yet known a male and still dwells in her father's house: if he has lain in her bosom and they surprise him, that man shall be put to death and the woman shall so free.

O Iree.

CXXXI.

If the husband of a woman accuse her

and if she be not discovered lying with another man, she shall swear in the name of God and return to her house.

CXXXII. If the finger be pointed at the wife of any man because of another man, and if she be not approhended in lying with another man, for her husband's sake she shall throw herself into the river.

[It is perhaps necessary to point out that death can hardly be intended here. It probably means that the wife shall submit to trial by water, as in Section II. quoted Levoda

CXXXIII. If a man be captured, and if there be food in his house, and if the wife go out from her husband's house and enter another house; because this woman has not protected er body and has entered another ho

water. CXXXIV. If a man be captured and there be nothing to eat in the house, and if his wife enter mother house that woman is without fault.

CXXXV. If a man be captured and if there be not enough to eat in his house, if his wife enter another house and bear children, and if afterward her husband return and come again to his town, that woman shall go back to her husband and the children shall follow their fatheres.

CXXXVI. If a man desert his town and flee, and if his wife afterwards go to another house; if the husband return and would take his wife to him again, because he has left his town and fled the wife of the fugitive shall not return to her husband.

The divorce laws were sufficiently complete and provided for a great variety of conditions and circumstances. A man who had wearied of a concubine or wife who had borne him children was allowed to put her away, provided he gave her back her dowry and the rent of field, orchard and other property, and also allowed her to raise their children. She was, moreover, entitled to an equivalent of the children's portion and was allowed to marry the man of her choice. The obligations of the husband were less, however, if she had borne him no children, and, as usual, distinctions were made between a poor man and a man of quality. Upon good cause a husband was llowed an unconditional divorce. Thus:

CXLI.

If the wife of a man who lives with him be disposed to go out and provoke quarrels and break up his house and neglect him, they shall call her to account, and if her husband declare that he has put her from him he shall let her go her way and shall pay her no price. If her husband say that he has not repudiated her, her husband may marry another woman and the first wife shall dwell in the house of her husband in the quality of slave.

CXLII. CXLL

CXLII. If a woman soorn her husband and say Thou shalt not approach me, the cause of her offence shall be enquired into and if she prove to be thrifty and above reproach and if her husband be errant and neglectful of her, the woman is without fault: she may take her portion and go to the house of her father.

If she be not thrifty but wanton, if she have neglected the house and paid no heed to her husband, they shall throw that woman

A man was allowed to take a concubine if his wife proved barren, but the concubine was not alllowed to rank with his wife. The story of Sarai and Hagar (Genesis, ch. xvi.) is recalled by the following laws:

CXLVI.

If a man has taken a wife and if she has given her husband a slave who has borne him children; if afterward this slave would put herself on a par with her mistress, inasmuch as she has borne him children her mistress cannot sell her; she shall mark her and count her among her slaves.

CXLVII. If she have not borne children her mis-

The contraction of a disease on the part of the woman was a sufficient cause for eparation, but not for divorce. The hushand was permitted to take another wife but he could not put his first wife out of his house, though she was at perfect liberty to recover her dowry and leave him if she

There are many interesting passages

CLXX.

If a wife bear children to a man and if a slave of this man likewise bear him children, if in his lifetime the father has said to the children which the slave has borne him, "You are my children," and counted them with the children of his wife; if afterwards the father die the children of the wife and the children of the slave shall share equally in the goods of their father's estate the wife's children having the right of choice in the portionment. CLXX.

The gravest penalities were attached to disobedience in children. The child of a favorite or a public woman-or devotee according to some interpreters-who dared to say to his father, "Thou art not my father," or to his mother, "Thou art not my mother," had his tongue out out. If a son struck his father his hands were amputated; and so on. The old law of retaliation comes out strongly in the following passages:

CXCVI. It a man put out the eye of a freeman they shall put out his eye.

CXCVII.

If he break the limb of a free man they shall break his limb. . . . CC.

If a man knock out the teeth of one of his own standing, they shall knock out his An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth wa the rule; but here, as elsewhere, the rank of

the sufferer was of course taken into account, and similar injuries to a slave were punishable only by fines regulated according to the nature of the injury. A curious rule was that if a man hurt another in a quarrel and swore it was an accident and that he did not do it "knowingly," his penalty consisted only in paying the doctor for repairs.

The doctors themselves -- or at least what we should call the surgeons, for the physicians, proper, being largely recruited from among the priests, were apparently held less responsible—had to submit to many severe penalties in case of malprac-

If a physician treat a free man for a severe wound with a bronze lancet and cause his death, if he open an abcess (?) with the bronze lancet and destroy the man's eye they shall cut off his hands.

CCXIX. If a physician treat a serious wound in the slave of a muskenum with the bronze lancet and cause his death, he shall render slave

The fees of the surgeons were carefully regulated according to the nature of the operation and the rank of the patient, and the veterinarians were equally respon-sible under the law. A serious offence was to brand a man as a slave.

CCXXVI. If a surgeon, unknown to the master, brand a slave with the indelible mark of slavery (? castration), they shall out off the surgeon's hands.

CCXXVII. If a man deceive a surgeon and if the surgeon brand a slave with the indelible mark, they shall put that man to death and bury him in his house; and the surgeon shall swear: "I did not mark him knowingly," and

ne shall go free. Architects, builders and shipwrights were held similarly responsible for blunders. A builder who put up a house that proved

shaky and fell was compelled to build it **WOMEN ANNEXED THESE COINS** again at his own expense. If it killed the

> DISAPPEARANCE OF THE GOLD DOLLARS EXPLAINED.

More Than Twenty Millions Were Coined pay the penalty. There are many strange but When Women Took to Wearing Them as Bangles Most of Them Van ished Quickly-Premiums Now Paid.

The small gold dollar is one of the most remarkable of American coins. Every issue now bears a premium, and in some cases this amounts to more than \$100. Yes these coins were issued for forty years from 1849 to 1889, and a grand total of nearly twenty and a half million pieces were turned out during that period by the Government's

coinage presses. There are seventy-five varieties of the gold dollar. Of these the Philadelphia Mint struck forty, New Orleans six, San Francisco seven, Charlotte (N. C.) nine and Dahlonega (Ga.) thirteen.

The gold dollar struck at Dahlonega in Few of the treasures of Buckingham 1861 is probably the rarest. Only two speci-Palace possess one-half the romantic inmens are known up to date and each is worth more than \$100. The 1860 "D" dollar erest of the little armory of swords and daggers—gifts to King Edward from one is worth \$38, and one of the same min dated 1855 recently sold for \$52. The dollar ranking next in point of rarity

is the one dated 1854, which was coined at antiquity of most there can be no manner the Charlotte Mint. This bears the Liberty of doubt. Here is a little story which will head on the obverse and the mint letter "C." The United States Mint records state that only four were coined, and a single specimen is now easily worth \$100. The Philadelphia Mint's rarest gold dol ar is dated 1875. In this year just 420 gold

in the family of Sadat Chandra Khan, dollars were struck. Each one of these is descending from father to son for eighteen worth from \$50 upward. generations, until the coming of Nadir For some reason the gold dollar struck at Shah, who slew Sadat Chandra Khan and the San Francisco Mint in 1870 ranks in rarity gave this sword to his vizier, who sold it with the scarcest issues of the other mints This dollar has a record price of \$105, and The Englishman on his return was one

vet 3,000 were coined. The Carson City Mint struck no gold dollars and none of those issued by the

New Orleans institution is scarce. A few years ago these little coins were Their present scarcity has come olentiful. about chiefly through their use as bangles

When this fad was at its height, about wenty years ago, it was a common thing or a young woman to possess a bracele with from ten to twenty-five gold dollars dangling therefrom. Each of these had the design erased from one side, and upon the smooth surface were engraved the initials of the particular admirer who presented the bangle.

who, falling in the Holy Land, left his weapon to be handed on to the infidels in the Far East.

One blade is a superb example of Damas-A girl's popularity was often measured one biance is a superic example of Damas-cus watering, damaskeened with escutch-eons and inscriptions in Persian. At the back is inscribed the maker's name—Mo-hammed Ibrahim. The hilt is damaskeened in gold with the Shiah inscription, "La fatta Ma Aly, la saif Ma Zulficar ("There by the number of bangles she were on her bracelet, and it may be imagined how many gold dollars were used for this sort of ornament. Most of the coins subjected to this treatment were rendered utterly worthless fatta Ma Aly, la sail Ma Zumcar ("There is no saint but Ali, no sword but Zulficar").

The history of this blade goes back 500 years, and to recount all the notable and blood curdling deeds of Zulficar would reto the coin collector, and the widespread mutilation had the result of giving great rarity to certain dates.

While the bangle fad has gone in this country it is still regarded with favor in Mexico, where the sefioritas, year in and year out, use bangles of gold as a standard ornament, and this steady demand causes he increasing price of gold dollars, the commonest of which are now worth \$1.80

blade, probably far inferior in prowess to the one just mentioned. Everywhere we come across fine Euro-pean sabres fixed in Indian handles. After a time the deep grooves were made deeper and utilized in strange fashion, being filled with loose pearls which ran to and fro when waved. These were called "the tears of The gold dollar was first issued by this Government in 1849, but several varieties of gold dollars had previously been coined the enemy."

A curious sabre worn by successive Rajabs of Mandi is of Indian make and in the middle of the blade are circular apertures containing small leaden shot, visible through six narrow slits on either side of the blade. This shot is said to have been extracted from the heart of a foe, and Ramchander Ghose relates many instances of swords manufactured especially to contain such fatal leaden pellets.

Perhaps the most fascinating of all in the collection is the sword of the renowned Sivaji, founder of the Mahratta dominion in India. Several native pens have atin the '30s by a private mint at Ruther-ford, N. C. They bore no date, but it is certain that they were struck about 1834. The first issue of these coins, known as

Bechtler dollars, from the name of the wner of the mint, showed on the obverse Bechtler Rutherf." In the field was "28 G. " On the reverse was "Carolina Dollar in the centre being a figure "1."

The second variety bore A. Bechtler Dol." on the obverse. "Carolina Gold" was on the reverse, with "27 G. 21 C." sival, founder of the maintage diminion in India. Several native pens have attempted to write the history of this wonderful blade, but it is doubtful if any could relate a tithe of its adventures.

It, like many others, was borne in the Crusades by an English knight, and may rephane he of English make. It is a straight. third general type showed the name of "C. Bechtler. Rutherf." In the field was "30 G. On the other side was "N. Carolina Gold Dollar." In the centre was the

word "One." The first varieties are now \$2; the last is held at \$8.

one edged blade with two grooves on either side, in one of which the holy letters, "I. H. S." are stamped thrice. It is said that Sivaji claimed it to have been the sword of The next gold dollar was struck at the Mint in 1836 as a pattern coin. On the obverse it had a radiated Liberty cap, bearing the word Liberty upon the band. On ROMANCE OF DESERTED DYEA. the reverse around the border was the inscription "United States of America." The Once Famous Alaskan Town New Has Encircled by a palm branch was "1 D." It has been just ten years since George

The date "1836" was below. This design was struck in gold; silver and copper. A specimen in gold is worth \$35, while one in silver is valued at \$10.

Tagish Charlie," discovered gold on the In 1849 the first dollar in gold was issued rim of what is now known as Bonanza by the Mint in the form of a pattern coin. There was but one way to reach the gold This specimen on the obverse showed a laurel wreath surrounding a square hole. fields, and this was overland from the head of the Lynn Canal. One on each of the two tongues of this canal and only a few The reverse bore the inscription "1 Dollar" surrounded by thirteen stars. The edge of the pattern coin was plain. A specimen is miles apart, the towns of Dyea and Skagway now worth \$22. The design was not acsprang up and competed for the trade of cepted, and the one now familiar then came

The name Skagway means "Home of the North Wind." It opened the White into circulation. This coin was too small for practical use; and in 1854 its size was increased by adding alloys, but the intrinsic value of the gold remained the same. The new style also ing to pack or to load, was the headquarters showed a change in design on the obverse; this being an Indian girl's head with a Tickets were sold from all points to Dyea;

plumed coronet. and as early as May 1, 1897, more than There are two sizes of the Indian head. The coins bearing the small head were issued in 1855 by the Philadelphia, New Orleans and Dahlonega mints, and in San the Chilkoot Pass, the main office of which Francisco in 1856. The larger head is borne by all the other large sized gold dollars frame buildings. Numerous hotels, stores

up to 1889 The Mint designers seemed to have a fondness for the coin with a hole in the once Indian village became a thriving centre, for in 1852 four designs were submitted to Congress. The general design says Lealie's Weekly, from a different cause. The White Pass was a failure during the summer of 1897. Scarcely 10 per cent. of the men who used it ever reached Lake Bennett. Hundreds gave up in despair and returned to their homes in the States, while many settled in Skagway and engaged in various business enterprises. Finally the railroad was projected, built and is now being operated from Skagway to White Horse—a distance of 112 miles. The fare is somewhat startling—\$20 one way—the trip from the terminus of one steamship line on the Lynn Canal to the beginning of another just below the White Rapids is made in fewer hours than it took weeks in the days of 1897 and 1898.

This fixed the fate of Dyea. Its struggle against the city with the iron horse was brief. Thousands of dollars had been invested in land, buildings and merchandise; a few saw quickly the impending doom and sold out at a small loss, others lingered in the hope that something unforeseen might happen to turn the tide of fortune, only to be overwhelmed in financial disaster.

The end soon came, and Dyea; with its of these four patterns showed a circular

of these four patterns showed a circular hole in the centre, on the obverse being "United States of America, 1852." The words "Ring Dollar" were on the reverse within a semi-circle of laurel sprigs.

Patterns of this style were struck in gold, silver, copper and nickel, but none of them met with approval. One of these 1852 patterns showed a scroll ornamentation around the centre, and in gold this piece is worth \$24.

around the centre, and in gold this piece is worth \$24.

Another odd dollar came from the Mint in 1852. This bore "U. S. A., 1852" on the obverse and was struck over a quarter eagle of 1839. The reverse had seven small branches of olive, two berries and two leaves on each. Like the other pattern dollars, this oddity had a hole in the centre. When struck in gold this coin is worth \$23.

When struck in gold this coin is worth \$23.

A gold pattern dollar was struck in 1872, the last experimental coin of this denomination to come from the engravers. On the obverse is the head of Liberty, wearing a cap, on the band of which was inscribed "Liberty," surrounded by thirteen stars.

The reverse shows an eagle, with arrows in his right talon, while the left supports a United States shield, across which is a ribbon bearing the motto "In God We Trust." This was also struck in copper.

At least twenty-two varieties of gold dollars, all octagonal in form, were struck in California from 1853 to 1875. The majority of these coins, which were composed of native gold, are of similar design, that of the obverse showing the head of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars.

The reverse had as the principal device an eagle holding a scroll in its beak. In the talons usually was an olive branch and in others a chief. Some of the varieties have as inside head on the obverse, and others showed no date. They are now worth from 2 to 34 each.

fallen to decay, is to-day absolutely deserted.

Its name remains on the map, and is mentioned in the Alaska directory as "a discontinued post office with telephone communication with Skagway." The "telephone communication" belongs to a man who has a homestead claim in the "suburbs" of the deserted city, and who raises a few vegetables for the Skagway market.

THE COIN COLLECTORS.

W. J., New York.—Is the coin or medallion, as there is no value marked upon it, of which I enclose a rubbing of any value? The coin is, I think, of sliver, though it must contain a large percentage of copper. It is obliquely milled on the edge. Your coin is a sixpence of Charles II. of England During his reign there were issued one penny, two penny, three penny, four penny and six penny silver pieces, none of which bore its value. Your specimens should be worth about 75 cents.

E. L. Y., New York.—What are the following coins worth: White fiying eagle cent dated 1855; large copper cent dated 1817; white cents dated 1854; 1880, 1884 and 1885; also French coin of which I send a rubbing, and a small three cent piece dated 1852? None of the coins is worth above face valu The 1817 large cent is one of the most plentiful of the early issues. The coin of which you send rub bing is a five centime piece of the Third Republic and very common. It is held at just face value.

W. F. C., Stroudsburg, Pa.—I have an American coin of 25 cents denomination. One side has the date "1888," with the head of Liberty surrounded by thirteen stars. The opposite side has an American eagle in the centre, around this being "United States of America." The coin is in perfect condition. Will you kindly tell me the full value of the coin?

This is the regular issue of the year, and is by no means rare. If in perfectly uncirculated condition it would be worth from 50 to 75 cents, but in ordinary ndition not more than face value.

G. A. E., Brooklyn.—What is the value of a well preserved United States cent dated 1879. I read that at an auction sale in Philadelphia of rare coins collected by Major W. B. Wetmore such a specimen brought \$25.

one brought \$25.

What you term a well preserved cent of 1829

What you term a well preserved cent. While would probably be worth from 30 to 50 cents. While it is true that an 1829 cent sold for \$25 at the sale you cite, still this specimen was perfectly bright and uncirculated, looking as if it had just come from the opinage press. It is this rate condition that makes such a coin valuable to collectors, but a specimen in such a state of preservation is only to oins of the same date and denomination.

G. O. B., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Is it true that a dime of 1894 has for some reason a value largely in excess of its face value?

In THE SUN reference was made some time ago to a dime of the San Francisco Mint, dated 1894 and bearing the mint letter "S," which is held at a high premium. This particular piece is valuable ecause only twenty-four were coined at the San Prancisco Mint. How much it is worth is prob-ematical, as a specimen is rarely offered for sale. ut \$50 would be a conservative estimate. Dime 1894 struck at other mints are worth just face

W. M., Port Henry, N. Y.—What is the value of a California octagonal gold dollar dated 1848. In uncirculated condition it should be worth from \$2 to \$3.

A. S. Y., East Orange, N. J.—I have in my pos-ession a coin in very fine condition dated 1837. It is milled on the edge, has Queen Victoria's head with "Victoria Regina." On the other side it has something like St. George and the Dragon. Above this it says "To Hanover," and underneath the date. Could you give me any information re-garding it? This is one of a multitude of varieties of gambling

counters or jetons with which Europe is flooded and not a few have found their way to this country These coins are nearly always struck in brass ncy, alth letles have been patterned closely after the money f certain countries. Your coin has no value. J. O. B., New York.—I have in my possession

J. O. B., New York.—I have its my possession a piece of Colonial paper currency which bears the following legend on its face: "Seventy Dollars, South Catolina." In the lower left hand corner the bill has the engraved figure of a woman standing, leaning on her hand, with her arm resting on a pillar at her side. On the back of the bill is a large engraved figure of a man lying chained to a rock and an eagle with outstretched wings above him. The bill is a remarkably beautiful piece of work, highly decorated and well preserved. It is on white paper, and seems to be a woodcut. I should much appreciate any information regarding its issue and its present value, if any.

The Colony of South Carolina issued 109 different varieties of paper notes, from 1721 to 1789. The lowest denomination was three pence, the highest

west denomination was three pence, the highes £100. The seventy dollar note which you describ was issued in 1779. It is now worth from 25 to 1 ents. Very little of this money was redeer and then only at the ratio of about seventy-five

STAMPS.

I. L. M., Elizabeth, N. J.—Will you give me the value of the following Hawaiian stamps: Two cent vermilion on while, portrait of Kamehameha V. cancelled: 12 cent light purple; 25 cent black with statue of Kamehameha I.; 15 cent brick red, with portrait of Queen Kaplolani; 6 cent light green, 1 cent purple, 10 cent brown and black. 2 cent violet, 2 cent rose, 1 cent green, 6 cent light blue and set of Republic of Hawaii. Also American S0 cent black, with portrait of Hamilton; 6 cent pink, Lincoln; 2 cent, 2 cakson; 5 cent blue on while, Taylor, and a Confederate States of America 10 cent blue stamp, with the portrait of Davis.

Your Hawaiian stamps are catal gued as follows, the first price for unused, the second for used: 75 and 40 cents; \$1.50, in either condition; \$3.50 and \$3; \$2.50, used or unused; 60 and 75 cents; 20 and 50

73 31; \$2.50. used or unused; 60 and 75 cents; 20 and 30 cents; \$1.50 and 15 cents; 40 and 60 cents; 40 and 5 cents; 6 and 6 cents; \$1.50 and 70 cents. The set of Republic stamps are quoted at from 3 to 60 cents each. The United States 30 cent stamp is quoted t \$13.50 unused, and 50 cents used; the six cen pink, \$3.50 and 15 cents; 2 cent, Jackson, \$1.50 and 3 cents, and the 5 cent blue, Taylor, \$2.50 and 8 ents. The Confederate stamp is catalogued at

SYRACUSE IS ENCOURAGED. Think Steady Condition of Rowing Affairs

Promises Success. "It looks to me as if this would be a fine "It looks to me as if this would be a fine time to get a little bet down on the chances of the Syracuse crews in the intercollegiate regatta next June," said a Syracuse man recently. "I cannot see why the men that Ten Eyck is coaching should not have a pretty soft thing of it. I base my reasons solely on the fact that Syracuse is about the only one of the colleges that has anything like a settled idea of the coach for next season."

Looking over the ground covered by the Syracuse man, this appears to be very true. Wisconsin has lost O'Dea and Georgetown will not have Dempsey another season. There is trouble at Ithaca over Courtney. At Pennsylvania it is said that next season will see the inauguration of a system of graduate coaching, which will take Ellis Ward away from the place and will leave R. R. Zane as the head of the department of instruction. Columbia's three year contract with Goodwin has expired and no one is able to say whether Goodwin will get the place back or whether one of the multitude of men suggested will be engaged.

The only institution absolutely sure of its rowing coach for next season is Syracuse. James Ten Eyck has been reengaged for a term of years, and so well satisfied are the men up the State with him that they have advanced his salary voluntarily. Ten Eyck has done well since he has been at Syracuse, judging from the fact that in three seasons his crews have won at least one of the races. In 1904, Syracuse won the freshman and varsity eights; in 1905, they won the four-oared race and made a new time record, and this year Syracuse won the freshman eights.

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and this year Syracuse won the freshman eights.

There is a general opinion that Francis S. Bangs, Columbia's most important man in rowing, had a sort of prophetic vision when he said last spring that he thought rowing must soon be brought down to a basis of graduate coaching in all the colleges. The fact that so many institutions will not have the men to coach them next season that they had in years gone by naturally leads to an inquiry as to where the coaches will come from.

The supply of men who can coach a varsity eight to cover four miles is very small. There are not a great many really expert coaches who have not engagements.

varsity eight to cover four filles is very small. There are not a great many really expert coaches who have not engagements. O'Dea and Dempsey are not going to some other college. They are dropping out of the coaching game for good O'Dea is in Idaho on a sheep ranch and the former Georgetown coach is in the real estate business with his brother.

That diminishes the actual supply by two. Coach Goodwin of Columbia, if he leaves the local college, will simply return to his business in this city, where he is interested in fire extinguishers. Ellis Ward, who has been rather successful at Pennsylvania, probably will be able to get a position as coach elsewhere. Of course, it is not at all sure that Courtney will leave Cornell, and if he does it will likely be because of his physical condition. He has been in poor health because of a severe rupture he got last spring. If he is unable to coach Cornell because of his physical weakness it is safe to say that he will go to no other institution.

weakness it is safe to say that he will go to no other institution.

Unless the colleges make a decided step toward getting graduate coaches it looks as if they would be hard put to it to get a coach from the professional ranks. James Rice, the Harvard man, who has been in charge of one of the club crews, has been reported as being in line for a place at Wisconsin. Richard Glendon has a good berth at Annapolis and it will take big inducements to make him leave. There are not many other professional coaches not now employed who could be gotten to take hold of a college crew.

SALMON CAUGHT BY TRICKS

DEVICES USED BY GUIDES WHEN THE FISH WON'T BITE.

Jiggering and Listering Effective, Though Regarded as Unsportsmanlike—Efforts of Guides to Picase Employers—Secrets of the Woods-Ways of the Fish.

GASPE BASIN, Canada, Aug. 10 .- No salmon fisherman of experience will deny that he has owed a considerable portion of his pleasure and of his success to his guids. To a young fellow who was triumphantly displaying a grand catch of several large salmon, the question was put by an expert friend, "How many of those did you hook yourself?" To which the reply was, "Well; played them all, but every one was really

cooked by my guide."

There was nothing unusual about the statement, except perhaps its frankness, for on most of the large rivers it is the guide who does a good deal of the casting. For one thing, it is no easy task to keep up a diligent whipping of the pools for hours at a time. Salmon rods, with their huge reels, are of necessity heavy.

It is well known that no respectable fish will think of rising if he has caught sight of the angler, so that as a rule the fly has to be cast with a long line from a point above, and out of sight of the salmon lying at the bottom of the pool. The back cast must be carefully and

somewhat laboriously made, and the fly kept in constant movement when once it has touched the surface. There are not many city men whose unacct muscles can keep up this kind of thing for very long.

Then the guides are commonly so clever, and have such control over the line that it soon becomes a delight to sit back and watch the well browned native fish the pools through a delightful haze of cigar smoke, waiting for the eager signal. "Come! Saumon, saumon!"

Sometimes the lazy salmon are content, o lie with their great fins and tails waving in the rippling stream, without responding a bit to the inducements of the fly fishers. Then, while the employer is not watching, or sometimes, alas, when he is the instigator, the fly is allowed to sink, and by careful and adroit manipulation is brought directly underneath the unsuspecting fish. A quick jerk, and the hook is sent home into the under part, and the fight is on in good earnest. Many and many a good fish is caught foul that way. True, it is called jiggering, and is seldom acknowledged by sportsmen but there is nothing radically wrong about the practice, especially when vacations are short and fish absolutely refuse to rise properly.

When hooked foul the chances are not by any means all in favor of the man. The ish can bring his broadside to bear, and oppose his whole body to the strain, and hooks are very likely to come loose at the leap.

One clever old fish of upward of fifty pounds was hooked foul here lately. The prick of the hook was probably painful and he big fish deliberately jumped up a seven foot slide at the head of the pool, and balancing in the usual way at the summit, did not attempt to wriggle on as would naturally be expected, but slowly slid down again, the friction of the mosey surface rubbing out

the double hook neatly.

Perhaps it is no more than might be expected to find that the guides are such intense sportsmen that they are most unwilling to be beaten by salmon. A lessee of one expensive river was lying back in the shade, his hat over his eyes, while his guides tried o wake up the sleepy big fellows in the pool, under a bridge, when a movement in the bush directed his attention to where one of the men was cutting a long stout pole.

he fastened to it with a bit of string a villainous looking gang of three huge hooks, which were attached in place of a fly to his leader. Cautiously the man pushed down the hooks directly under the finest of the waiting fish. There was a flerce snatch upward, which pulled his hooks into the pelly of the salmon and at the same time pulled them clear of the smoothed, slippery end of the pole, and the owner was signalled to come and play the fish.

He had a long stern fight with this fish; which he declares gave him the best sport he had ever had. When it was gaffed, at the lower end of the pole, the men deftly removed the poaching outfit from the eader and tied on the fly again.

The angler made only one comment, but t set a grin a-going on the faces of the two unsophisticated children of the woods: "Curious, that! The fly you were fishing

with hes changed from a Jack Scott to a Silver Doctor during the fight."

For the guide had removed the wrong hook from his old felt hat in his haste to substitute a fly for the triple drag hooks.

On another occasion, when other means failed, the guides were so out up because their good natured employer had no sport that they resorted to what used to be known as listering. A huge flambeau of folded birch bark was fastened to a cleft stick and held over the pool while the guide's companion used the ancient spear, which was nothing more than a thin inch wide chisel with very broad, sharp shoulders.

This was struck into the back of the fish so as to sever the backbone and disable it instantly. The ingenuity of the device is triking and was the result doubtless of long experience in the difficulty of restraining a heavy, powerful fish from jerking itself free from an ordinary spear. The shamefaced way in which these men

brought their eatch of three good fish to their master the next morning showed that they knew their actions had not been altogether such as a sportsman would approve of. They were sorry for his disappoint-ment, wished to make it up to him, and had a momentary hatred for the salmon which would not for his pleasure allow themselves

Probably the majority of salmon fishermen have learned the sport from their guides. Nearly every beginner has known the calmly courteous way in which his guide has at critical moments taken the rod from ms nands and given a masterly exhibition of how to do the right thing. In fact, unless the fisher is himself a sea-

soned dab, it is the guide with the gaff who is invariably constituted master of ceremonies when the fish has been struck. His experience directs when to put on

strain and when to give the fish the tip.

When the handle of the gaff is firmly grasped up near the end and the guide wades out toward the inco ming fish, on wades out toward the inco ming fish, on knows that in some mysterious manner he has ascertained that the salmon's course is about run, and that it is time for the administration of the death clutch. When killed and cleaned it is the guides who know the cool spots where it will be safe to dig a temporary grave in the cold ground for the fish to lie buried for a few days until it can be placed of ice.

How he does it one cannot say, but so it is that when it is time to go down to civilization again the fish killed days before is sure to be forthcoming, and if the guide's instructions are closely followed and cached salmon are taken home to be washed they will always be found to be perfectly preserved and as sweet as though justically the same control of the same control of the same control of the same control of the same closely followed and they will always be found to be perfectly preserved and as sweet as though justically the same control of the same